EMPIRE THEATRE 2 8:15 The Conquerors SIO Mary PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE 2 Camille: 8:10 Mary GALLERIES OF THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY - 0 ...

5 20 p m. S to 10 20 p. m. Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League.

GARDEN THEATTH S 15 The Master.

GARRICK THEATTH S 15 15 S 20 The Little Minister.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 S Never Again.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S: 15 A Stranger in New-HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-The French THEATRE \$:30 Oh, Susannah)

PLACE THEATRE S Hothers
ERBOCKUR THEATRE \$ 30 A Virginia Court-

SING A BIALLS S- Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIALLS S- Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIALLS S- Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIALLS S- Vaudeville.

MENDED SING HALLS S- Vaudeville.

PASTOR S- 12-20 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

PASTOR S- 12-20 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

PLEASURE PALACES - 130 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

PROCTOR S- 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

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Index to Aovertisements.

·····	Col ! Page.	Col.
Amusements 14 Announcements 16 Business Notices 6 Bankers & Brokers 13 Board and Recoms 14	Marriages & Peaus 10 Proposale 13 Belivants 11 test Estate 11 Helicious Notices 11 September 12 School Agencies 5 Special Notices 15 Special Notices 5 Standboars 11-5 Teachers 5 The Tethune Subscription Rates 7	5-6 8-4 6

Business Notices.

American Bronzes.

The productions of the eminent Sculptors, MacMonnies, French, Proctor, Elwell and Bush-Brown, on exhibition in this country only at the establishment of THEODORE B. STARR.

Madison Square West,

New-Hork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In the Zola trial the greater part of the day was spent in an attempt to prove that the handwriting of the bordereau was that of Major Esterhazy.— Mr. Curzon, in the House of Commons, replied to Mr. Asquith's speech against the British occupation of the Northwest Indian frontier.—— Lord William Nevill was sentenced to five years' penal servitude on a plea of guilty to a charge of fraud.—— Ethem Pacha has been sent by Turkey to inquire into the outrages complained of by Bulgaria.—— A dispatch from Madrid to London said that the populace was greatly excited over a belief that the Spanish Government had apologized to the United States.—— It FOREIGN.-In the Zola trial the greater part had apologized to the United States. It was reported that a Spanish force destroyed the camp of General Calixto Garcia.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: A resolution of inquiry as to the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was adopted after a long debate. —— House: An agreement was made to take the final vote on the Bankruptcy bill on Saturday: several bills were passed, including one to amend the navigation laws for the protection of United States vessels in the Alaskan trade. CONGRESS.-Both branches in session.

sels in the Alaskan trade.

DOMESTIC.—The Administration considers the De Lôme incident virtually closed, a disavowal of the ex-Minister's letter being expected shortly from Spain; Sefor De Lôme left Washington for this city.——Attorney-General Griggs, in reply to a Senate resolution, gave the reasons for the Kansus Pacific settlement made by the Government with the Reorganization Committee.——Pay Director Billings was found guilty by a court-martial of scandalous conduct and falsehood, and was sentenced to dismissal from the Navy.——The leaders of issued addresses to the people. The opening debate on the constitutional and ment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislaure occurred in the Senate at Albany.

The State Board of Health has adopted a system for testing the sight of all pupils of the could schools.

No definite information

plans and took sieps toward of the Purim ball was secure their object. — The Purim ball was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. — The annual dinner of the Trinity College Alumni was held at the Savey. —— It was learned that a movement was under way to combine the forty or more tin-plate plants in this country. —— Btocks were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Colder. The temperature vesterday: Highest, 42; lowest, 37; average, 30%.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad under foreclosure proceedings, when completed, as it probably will be during the present week, and the purchase of the property by the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee will end the complication which has been the source and cause of endless discussion for almost thirty years. It will also put an end to the agitation of the subject of Government control and management of railways, which has formed a considerable part of the stock in trade of the demagogues who invented the Populist party. It has been the hope of these aghators that upon tricts, but cut off the rural vote for the State the maturity of the subsidy bonds issued by the Government in aid of the Pacific roads, and secured by a second mortgage on the property. the Government would take possession under foreclosure proceedings, pay off the prior liens and assume control and management. In this way, by sheer force of circumstances and without any sudden change in its traditional policy, the Government was to be launched upon the business of conducting transportation and managing railways. It was the introduction of paternalism in one of its worst forms. The foreclosure of the second mortgages on the Pacific roads was to be the entering wedge. The it was not in 1896. That is the result of Flatt's wise and conservative action of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee has defeated this project, for the present at least, though we presume another effort in the same direction will be made when a crisis in the affairs of the

A great deal of fog concerning the precise relations of the Government to the Pacific roads reason to expect that it will be executed. It has been evolved during the long and heated discussion of the subject in Congress and through it will be a "new departure," with which Americal diplomatic intercourse with this Government, the press. There is a pretty general impres- ican enterprise is to be credited. On the con- and commends herself to the courtesy and symslon, we believe, throughout the country that trary, it will be only a tardy imitation of the pathetic consideration of this country. in the transactions between the Government and the projectors of the Pacific roads the Government was loser, and the bold, bad men who bie degree of patronage. We have hitherto des of the abhorrent utterances of his predecessor; Rare Old Tom Flatt to sing it. built the roads and their successors in the own- scribed the fine systems of technical education and especially of his reflections upon the honor ership were gainers of fabulous sums. The in use in France and Germany, and have of his own Government. For Sefior De Lôme's actual truth is that, though the builders of the shown what advantages are thus enjoyed by offence consisted of two distinct parts. One roads did make what were called enormous those countries in industrial competition. In was his insulting and calumnious characterizaprofits from the enterprise, they were, all things like manner it may be said that Japan has a tion of the President. That made his continuconsidered, no more than were commensurate system of commercial education far in advance ance here as Minister impossible. It was, howwith the risks they assumed. They were of any in any other country, which bids fair ever, a personal and private utterance. laughed at as visionary adventurers at the out- in the immediate future to give her a decided neither involved the Spanish Government in reset; many of them were on the verge of bank- advantage in commercial competition. This sponsibility for it, nor cast reflections upon that ruptcy during the progress of the work; and it system was founded years ago, while Japan Government's good faith. While, therefore, it was only by almost superhuman energy and was politically under foreign futelage and com- would be a graceful and fitting act for the Spanindomitable faith and courage that they carried pulsion, and its object was to gain for Japan ish Government formally to disavow it and exbeen accomplished, the people who had pitted were then oppressing her.

them and laughed at them while the work was In each large city there is a commercial usage no compulsion to that end. If the Pres-

Central Pacific is reached.

venture, they had amassed enormous fortunes. Human nature is a queer commodity at best, but this was one of the queerest of its phases.

As for the Government-people have forgotten about it-instead of being loser or sufferer in any way, it was immeasurably the gainer at every point. Its profits have been incalculable. In 1862, and for five years previous, the aver- and all business and commercial practice; age annual cost of transporting the mails, troops | mathematics, geography, history, natural hisand munitions of war from the Atlantic to the tory, physics, chemistry, political economy, Pacific Coast was more than \$7,000,000. Beroamed over by Indian tribes, constant wars with whom entailed large expenditures. In this state of affairs the Government said, in effect, to the enterprising and adventurous men who undertook the work: "Build a railroad for us "from the Missourl River to the Pacific Coast. "You shall have Government aid in the form of "\$60,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds and half the "One-balf the present cost of transportation of "will cover the interest, and the enhanced value paying for mail carriage, in accordance with not provide similar preparation, the contract, the Postoffice Department made its own price and compelled acceptance. The transportation charges falled to meet the interest as it accrued, and arrears began to accumulate under the charter provision postponing interest payments to the maturity of the bonds except as they should be provided for by transportation accounts and 5 per cent of the net earnings. Then there was trouble. Congress began a policy of unfriendly legislation and petty interference that has continued to this Since the completion of the roads Congress has never done a thing in their interest, and has never falled to embrace every opportunity to hamper and cripple them.

Meantime an end has been made of costly Indian wars; the vast unoccupied spaces be tween the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast have been peopled and made enormously productive, and the profit to the Government from the sale of lands brought into the market has been almost incalculable. It is in the face of facts like these, or perhaps through ignorance of them, that sensational newspapers and demagogues in Congress are talking about the sale of the Kansas Pacific to the Reorganization Committee at a sum which railroad experts agree is a fair valuation of the property as "a steal." Nonsense! If the Government had never recovered a penny of its advances, it would still have been the gainer in the transaction by an enormous sum. As it is, it gets back nearly the whole of the debts due it from the Union and Kansas Pacific, in addition to all the profits it has been reaping from their construction for the last thirty years.

CROKER FOR SILVER.

It appears to be generally agreed among observers of politics that Richard Croker has determined to use his influence in the Democratic party to hold the organization in this State true to free silver and the Chicago platform. Senator Murphy's vote for silver and ex-Senator Hill's desire to draw Democrats here from the financial errors into which they were led in their worship of party regularity by the favorites who captured the Chicago Convention have marked out the path for him, and it is said to be settled that all the power of victorious Tammany will be used in an effort to give the country free silver by the vote of the State of New-York.

If the plan by any chance succeeds, one man, and one only, will be to blame. That man is he who put Croker in power, and made it possible for him to use the government of the greatest city on the continent to advance the five States of the Union twenty-nine originally cause of Bryanism. Under pretence of working for sound money he betrayed the people of that list-New-York, New-Jersey, Massachuthis State into the hands of the repudiationists. setts, Georgia, Rhode Island and South Caroa received in regard to the Alaskan steamer | Knowing that this State and country had been | lina-and certainly the last five are not of such Clara Nevada.

Carried for the gold standard only by the aid of honest Democrats who were patriots before they were partisans, he devoted himself all last summer and fall to denunciation of independence Richardson, who is contesting her father's will, made a lively scene in Surrogate Fitzgeraid's court. — Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the ex-Minister of Spain, arrived in this city on his way to Europe. — Jere Johnson, fr., the well-known real estate broker and auctioneer, died at a Southern health resort. — A number of persons interested in the formation of a permanent orchestra in this city met, discussed plans and took steps toward organized effort to secure their object. — The Purim ball was solute harmony on the duty of allegiance to carried for the gold standard only by the aid of a rank as strongly to sustain our practice. Bethey were partisans, he devoted himself all and Illinois get along comfortably with a requdid all that he could to make every Mugwump has had only two extra sessions in her bistory, gusted with Republicanism as they saw it sion since she adopted the rule of biennial manifested in New-York City. That man was sessions in 1875, and that in all the biennial sessolute harmony on the duty of allegiance to machines. Croker said that if a man couldn't support his machine he should support the Platt machine, and Platt, through Lauterbach, announced that he preferred a Tammany Mayor to any Mayor who was not his own creature. Under such teaching naturally the independent who voted a Republican ticket once will be slow to offend Platt by giving him more of the support which he scorns.

If there ever was any sincerity in Platt's osmust feel sad, indeed, to realize that in the last year he has done more to strengthen Bryanism in New-York State than any other man. He split the Republican vote in this city, and made it impossible for one who wished a noncandidate for Chief Judge without approvance and trouble in the voting booth. He tyrannized so over country Republicans that he not only ticket about sixty thousand from 1895, and far | gun are welcome. more than that from 1896. Had he been less set on having his own way in city and State he might have led not only a united party, but a party reinforced by thousands of honest Democrats to a great victory at the polis and made it of no moment what course Croker takes with regard to free silver. But he has crowned Croker king of New-York, has put in his hands immense power for the next election. has given the Democracy a leader possessed of resources which can hold the party to Bryanism, and make it dangerous even here, which work for sound money.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The proposal to establish a College of Commerce as a department of the University of California is a commendable one, and there is would be a mistake to suppose, however, that her desire to maintain unbroken her friendly example set by a nation upon which the United States has been wont to look with a considera- it does not come before him, an ample disavowal

higher course, of one year, and a special course, ese and English languages, other modern languages being electives; bookkeeping, banking jurisprudence, ethics, gymnastics and military tween the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast drill. There are thirty-three hours of instrucwas a vast stretch of uninhabited country, tion each week, the methods including textbook study and recitation, lectures and actual business practice. The work is singularly thorough, the aim being to make each student a competent, practical business man and at the same time give him a good general education.

The result is that thousands of the brightest young men in the empire are thus being enlisted into the commercial army, not as raw bonds brought into market by the enterprise. recruits, but as thoroughly drilled experts. They cannot fail to make themselves felt as a "mails, army supplies, munitions of war, etc., potent force in the commercial world. And nations that hope to compete successfully with "of land brought into market will give us addi- Japan in the trade of the world will presently "tional profit." The road was built. Instead of find themselves heavily handicapped if they do

RIENNIAL SESSIONS.

It is impossible to say how much real support among members of the Legislature the movement for blennial sessions now has or may command this year, but it is certainly attracting a good deal of interest, as the lively debate in the Senate yesterday shows. When the question was introduced a month ago the general impression seemed to be that it would not become conspicuous this winter, but the effect of Governor Black's open advocacy was underestimated The Governor is an exceedingly earnest and a notably successful pro moter of the policies which take a strong hold of him. In his first message he signified his view of the importance of this question, and in his recent message he recurred to it with added emphasis, putting his side of the case very well as follows: "I refer to it again, adhering to "my original belief that a session every two 'years could pass all the laws required by the 'State, greatly reduce expenses, remove the 'danger which increases every year from over "legislation, give the laws a chance to be un-"derstood, protect those interests subject to measures known as strikes, and relieve the people from the complications and uncertain-"ties into which excessive legislation is sure to "plunge them." The prospect now is that these arguments will be seriously urged and combated at Albany and elsewhere during the next few weeks, and we are glad that it is so. Such a discussion will be interesting and useful. The question is one upon which the people would probably be pleased to express an opinion, and which is pretty sure to be submitted to them in the not distant future. As we have already pointed out, this is a favorable time to bring the matter up at Albany, for if the resolution should be passed this year it could be acted on for the second time by the next Legislature. which will have a new Senate, and put to popular vote in the fall of 1899.

The chief argument against blennial sessions in New-York has been that the vast and diverse interests of the Empire State might and probably would suffer if the Legislature met regularly only every other year; or else that in order to prevent such mischief extra sessions would be called so often as to make the new departure valueless for any purpose and essentially ridiculous. Some early experiences in other States, notably in Ohlo, may have tended to confirm that expectation, but it must be acknowledged that the argument has lost instead of gaining force in later years. Of the fortyhad annual sessions, but only six are now in honest Democrats who were patriots before sides Ohlo, the great States of Pennsylvania lar session every other year. As for extra ses sions, Senator Stranahan, who presumably had looked up his facts with care, said vesterday that Illinois, which never had annual sessions. that Pennsylvania has had only one extra session States only fourteen extra sessions have

Nobody pretends to disagree with Governor Black's assertion that New-York suffers seriously from overlegislation. The annual volume of w statutes is enormous. There were 797 of them last year. It is, however, contended that the output would not be greatly reduced if the Legislature met every other year, but that members would insist on doing in one year at least as much business as they now do in two years, with the result of long sessions and a dire contentations devotion to the gold standard he gestion. This is mere prophecy. It might be verified, but we do not believe that it would be, In this, as in other cases, an easy opportunity counts for a great deal. Moreover, if there were good reason to anticipate such a result, it might be averted by limiting the blennial session. partisan Mayor to vote for a sound-money are not anxious to have the advantage of the proposed change conceded by a snap indement. On the contrary, it is a question either side of which can be sincerely and strongly supported, lost Assemblymen in strong Republican dis- and which ought to be fully and fairly discussed. The indications that such a discussion has be-

THE SPANISH SETTLEMENT

Each day's news brings fresh despair to those perfervent souls who think diplomacy between great nations is best to be conducted by vizorous "hollering" in town-meeting. In spite of their vociferous reluctance to accept the fact, the De Lôme incident draws to a close. And this has been effected without war, and without even talk of war by any serious and judiclous person, without suspension of diplomatic relations, and without any of the terrible things which have been so freely prognosticated. Instead of Spain declining or long delaying to Lôme, as was predicted, she has actually made haste to send one. She has selected a new and presumably competent and acceptable man for the place with a promptness that is as conspicnous as it is gratifying. In this she emphasizes

With the new Minister will come, if, indee

going on turned upon them as speculators and | school maintained by the Government. The ident should reckon the offence atoned for by swindlers as soon as it was discovered that, instead of bankrupting themselves in a foolbardy | years of age. In the Osaka school, one of the | could be no question of the right and propriety largest, there are now 410. There are four of his doing so, or of the adequacy of the satiscourses of instruction; an elementary course, of , faction thus obtained. The President is the two years; a principal course, of two years; a guardian of his own honor, and of his readiness and ability to safeguard it to the uttermost of two years. The studies comprise the Japan- degree no man who knows him ever had the shadow of a doubt. That part of the case, then, may be dismissed as closed. It was closed several days ago.

The second part of Senor De Lôme's offence directly concerned the Spanish Government. He impugned its honor. He declared that it was not acting in good faith in its negotiations with this country. He not only denied its sincerity in the past, but he cast grave suspicions upon its sincerity in whatever future ne gotiations it may undertake. That, it would seem, must be intolerable to the Spanish Government. As The Tribune pointed out at the time, Señor De Lôme's injury to his own Government was actually greater and more serious than his insult to the President. That Spain should decline or delay to repair that injury is simply inconceivable. She owes it not alone to this Government, but to herself, to make it clear, in the most direct and positive manner, that her Minister's utterance was an unfounded calumny against her, that her dealings with the United States are conducted in entirely good faith, and that she is as jealous of her honor as the American President is of his. There is every reason to believe that she will do so, and that thus a mutually satisfactory and honorable settlement of the whole affair will be effected.

THE PROPOSED STRIKE IN COTTON MILLS. The position of the cotton-workers in Massachusetts is peculiar and lamentable. Whether their decision to undertake a general strike is wise or not, it should not be hastily condemned as thoughtless and wholly foolish. Strikes have been ordered often without reason or fair chance of success, but the difficulties in this case are such that it is not easy to judge what course would be the wisest. A single fact, occurring on the same day with the decision in favor of a strike, throws much light upon the position The Massachusetts Cotton Mill, of Lowell, held its annual meeting, and at the same time the Massachusetts Cotton Mill in Georgia also met and reports were presented to stockholders which showed that the Lowell mill had suffered from the depression of prices below cost of production, while the plant in Georgia, making similar goods and obtaining no better prices had obtained a fair profit, and it was resolved that the directors be instructed to consider the possibility of an extension of the business in

This is only a sample of many instances in which Massachusetts owners, having become in terested, either as a corporation or as individuals, in Southern mills, have found that their Southern property was doing better than their property in Massachusetts, and have been induced to extend their Southern investments. The cause of this state of things is not found, as many suppose, in the superlority of location, of water-power or fuel. An extensive investigation recently made by "The Journal of Commerce" brought out with surprising clear ness the fact that the cost of fuel, practical results considered, was not materially less at most Southern than at Northern mills, nor were other physical advantages important, but that the main advantage at the Southern mills was in freedom from legislative restriction as to hours of work and in abundance of cheaper white labor. Instances were given of Southern mills | dies ganized to divide and distribute the extra work among those who desired it. But a mill workng eighteen hours against another working nine hours has an enormous advantage. The cost of excellent and willing white labor

in the Southern country districts, compared with | you that obtained in Massachusetts, also makes a great difference, varying widely in different localities, of course, but enough in most cases, according to the accounts given, to turn the scale between profit and loss. When these differences are considered, with the supply of that city, had served acceptably as treasurer of the cotton close at hand and not dependent upon the fluctuations of speculative markets, it may be realized that capital and experience in Northern States have had much reason for taking ern States have had much reason for taking "Oh, dear, no," she replied, "Why, it's the large part in developing the industry in the easiest thing in the world. I just add up what I South. It is in view of these conditions that the face of things, might appear the worst course possible for their interests. Necessarily it must divert a larger demand from Northern to Southern mills, making the latter relatively more profitable, and thus increasing the tendency to move southward. The capital can move, and can ship much of the machinery, but the labor cannot move. Yet the workers feel that the only real remedy that is possible for the pres ent overstocked condition of the goods market is a curtailment of production. Apparently many of the manufacturers have the same opinion, but by outstanding contracts are involved in serious loss if they join in a stoppage of works. Whether many of them are in this position or not, it seems to be generally believed that nothing except an extensive curtailment of production can so far clear the market that a wholesome demand for goods will revive, and yet it has not been found possible to secure the consent of the owners to a general suspension. Though stoppage must be in the end injurious both to owners and workers, it is not clear that as a measure of present relief it may not be as good as any other. The overstocking of the market with goods made from high-priced cotton was a mistake, and the restriction of the manufacture by laws rendering it less profitable than in other States was a mistake, and neither employers nor employed can escape the conse quences of mistakes.

Another old saying must now be revised Henceforth men will say not "mum as a clam." but "mum as a Paty du Clam."

It is well to get all possible information about affairs in Cuba, provided it be information that is true. The trouble with much Cuban news is that it isn't so.

Assemblyman Brennan, of Kings, has introduced a bill to require all repaying and repairsend another Minister in place of Senor De ing of streets and sidewalks in cities of the State to be done by days' work only, and by citizens of the city in which the work is done. The bill is a bad one, but it is not worse than the grammar of Mr. Brennan, who says that "no following announcement: "one shall be engaged at such work who is not "a citizen of the United States and a legal rest-"dent wherein and by which he is employed," A I have wronged an' said things agin for testifyin is noted for its institute classes, but they never seem to have reached Mr. Brennan.

Gruber has composed a song. He should get

Party politics aside, a Senator who votes for free silver cannot be considered to represent

not long ago sent a petition to Secretary Long, who is himself president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, requesting that James River water, instead of wine, be used in naming the battle-ships Kentucky and Kearsarge, ways at Newson is to be launched for the manufacture of the launched for the state of which is to be launched for the launched for t it to a successful consumation. That having commercial supremacy over the Powers that press regret that it should have been made, the first of which is to be launched from the ways all about there is under international law and diplomatic.

The first of which is to be launched from the ways all about the supremacy over the Powers that the first of which is to be launched from the ways all about there is under international law and diplomatic.

who is to perform the rite of baptism with a bottle of water taken from a spring on a farm in Larne County, where Abraham Lincoln was born, and from which he often drank in his boyhood. Although usage and tradition are against it, that will be much better than breaking a bottle of fifty-year-old Kentucky whiskey on its prow, though there is not a Kentucky Colonel, errant or homekeeping, anywhere to be found who will approve the innovation.

Commissioner McCartney is reported to be busy with the axe. The public would much prefer that he should be busy with the broom.

Mayor Van Wyck does not consider asphalt pavements a necessity. Certainly not. Hottentots get on without either pavements or manual

PERSONAL.

Hannis Taylor, formerly United States Minister o Spain, is a candidate for the Democratic nomnation to Congress in the Ist Alabama Congress

he English actor, his friends have decided not to ect a monument, but to maintain a lifeboat at argate or Ramsgate, which places were particu-ly beloved by Terriss.

The Rev. William Meade Clarke, rector of St. famea's Episcopal Church, Richmond, has been lected professor of Church history, ethics and Alexandria, Va., and in case he accepts he may become dean of the institution.

The authorities of the University of Pennsylvania re making elaborate preparations for the visit of resident McKinley to the University on Washgton's Birthday. He will be accompanied by as McKinley, and they will be the guests of event and Mrs. Harrison. The exercises in the idemy of Music will begin at 11 a. m. on Tuest, and there will be present many well-known leators. The students will be present in a body, it will sing a number of partoric and negrous. At the close of the exercises the President I be entertained at hundren in the University. Emi! Hichebourg, who has just died, was one of

ovels in the "Petit Journal" having an enormous reulation among the common people. He himself stances, reduced to earning her living by the hardstances, reduced to earning her living by the hard-set and humblest kind of work. There is also a coung girl of the common people, a modest work-ning girl, who breaks through the social barriers, and finally becomes a marchioness herself." Emile to Girardin first gave Richebourg a public hearing in the "Petit Journal," and his stories from the list were highly successful. When Girardin finally ried to reniace Richebourg's work with something better, he lowered his newspaper's daily circula-A romance in the life of the late Right Hon.

myles Petham Villiers has been disclosed by his ve with a Miss Mellish, and his affection was re-Mr. Villiers remained true to his first love, and never married, and his constancy so touched Miss wellish that in her will sue left all her fortune—a one-iderable one—to him absolutely. He, however, sever touched the money, leaving it to accumulate with interest, while he lived very simply on his way modest revenue, supplemented by his Cabinet sension. By the time of Mr. Villiers's death the apital originally left by Miss Melnish had grown on a sum considerably over a quarter of a million terling. Of this total he, by his will, left f150,000 of the Rev. Montague Villiers, vicar of St. Paul's, shightsbridge, and a somewhat similar sum to breast Villiers.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The failure of the harvest has caused great destiution and distress among the Russian peasantry, particularly in the central and southeastern proves. In the district of Tamboff, southeast of Moscow, the people are compelled to feed their starving cattle from the thatch of their cottages. The suffering is even greater than during 1891. which was a particularly severe year among these unfortunate people. Typhus and other malaof hunger and exposure are beginning to running so largely overtime, with compensation spread among them, and while the Government is for the extra hours, that extra shifts were ornewspapers from giving publicity to their troubles.

Unintentional Injury,-"Young man," said the senator to the reporter, "you have done me irrep-"What have I done?" asked the bewildered regot in largely on a temperance platform, as may recollect."

A Chicago woman, according to "The Post" of

"Don't you have difficulty in balancing your books?" they asked.

Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones gave a small da hight at her home, No. 222 Madison-ave.

have received and subtract from that what I have workers determined upon a strike which, on the | paid out, to show what is due the club, and then I make my husband give me a check for the amount. There's really nothing hard about keeping books

Two Points of View.—Diggs—Senator Poser seems to be a man of very broad views.

Biggs—Yes, indeed; I don't believe it is possible to bring up a question that he can't straddle.—(Chicago News.

"What to Eat" tells a story of two young women with bright auburn hair who went to a certain restaurant for luncheon. A very florid woman with a crimson dress took a seat opposite and, after slancing at her neighbors and examining the menu, remarked to the waiter that redhead ducks were not served that day. Then the waiter came around get the young women's order, whereupon one of them glanced at the florid woman and then at the oill of fare and said to her sister: "The boiled lobster is not on the bill."

It is said that the great historian Mommsen was It is said that the great historian Mommsen was once wandering along the street near his home in Berlin when he met a little girl whose face attracted his attention. After chatting with her a few moments, he patied her on the head and asked: "And now, my little one, who is your father?" "My papa is Herr Professor Theodore Mommsen," was the astonishing reply.

Like many another busy German scholar, the great historian of Rome had apparently not found time to make the acquaintance of his own chlidren.—(Roanoke Collegian

The famous Natural Bridge of Virginia has just

been purchased by H. S. Caruth, of Boston, Mass, who will immediately enter into possession of the property and make his home in Virginia art of the year. Mr. Caruth is a gentleman of ulture and taste and large wealth, and will be able much to add attractions to this beautiful resort. The Natural Bridge was first made accessible to the public by the late Colonel H. C. Parsons, who built the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad in 1881, and opened the western part of Virginia to he tourist. Colonel Parsons did much to bring out the natural beauties of the gien and park, and the touch of his taste and his rare sympathy with nature are seen all over the estate.

Two sons of Erin shared the same bed, as well as the same bothe of whiskey. Pat waited till he found Mike slept, when he quietly arose and emptied the bottle. Soon after Mike, waking, stole out of hed and, groping in the dark, was asked by his companion:

"Phwat are yez lookin fer, Mike?"

"Oh, nothin!" says Mike.

"Well, Mike," says Pat, 'ye'll foind it over there in the corner in the bottle "-(Chicago News.

Cage Muse, a Kentucky moonshiner, now serving a term in jail, has been converted, and makes the

"As soon as I get out I am goin' right back to the mountings an' make my peace with them what

legal resident wherein and by which! Brooklyn agin me at my different trials. Say, I'll tell you, it's a mighty good thing for some of them, too, that I got converted, for I had said to myself that I was agoin' to take revenge on them what swore to lies. An', furthermore, I'm done with moon-shine. I'm agoin' to jine a church out there an' run a registered still, makin' my liquor accordin' to the law, like a peaceable, law-abid what's got religion in his heart. Why, I Why, I'd work at somethin' else, but I don't know nothin'

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY

Mrs. E. Marcy Raymond gave a pleasant reception with music, with Pol Plancon as soloist, yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 396 Fifth-ave. Mrs. Raymond, wearing a gown of black tulle, embroidered in steel and jet, was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. E. E. Marcy; her sister, Mrs. Ernest Gordon Stedman, and Mrs. George B. Mo-Clellan, sr. The programme was as follows: 'Polonaise'....

H. de Bianch, planter. (c) "Gevotte". M. De Blanch.
(a) "Cavatina la Sonoamioula".
(b) "Le Voyageur". (bullade).
(c) "Sérénade de Mephistophéles".
(c) Plangon. H. de Blanck "Scherzo" Scherzo' H. de Blanch.
fb: "Celle qui panse"
fb: "Chanson & bure antique"
(d) "Eile est à toi" Escadera

A buffet luncheon was served after the musts. Among the guesta were Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud. Mrs. Louis Thebaud, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mr. Mrs. Louis Thebaud, Mrs. Julea Reyral, Abram R. Lawrence, Miss Ruin Lawrence, Leonthe Marie, Mrs. Joseph Morie, Mrs. Penniman, Mrs. Waiter Cutting, Miss Juliana Ling, Miss Madeline Cutting, Mrs. Scenber ting, Miss Madeline Cutting Rensselaer, the Misses Van E C Wilmerding, Miss Georgis Von Beverhout Thompson, Sanford Beatty, Mine Do rie De Barril, Miss Mase eric Rosesvelt, Goodd & Valle, Mrs. J. Herbert Join M. Adams, Mrs. William

Germantown, Penn., took place at H.D o'dien yesterday afternoon in the South Church, Mach. the couple and a limited number of their indimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry. The bride, in a travelling costume of mar Martin: Henry A. Thomas, Gordon S. and Robert M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. at No. 5.168 Wayne-ave., Germantown,

at the northeast corner of Fifth-ave, and Formseventh-st, this winter for the first time in several years, gave the first of her informal Top-day receptions yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Edwis Gould sesisted her sister-in-law.

One of the most interesting incidents in society last night was the reception with music given by Perry Belmont at his home. No. 85 Fifth-ave, at which the principal soloists were Mme. Melba and Signor Camparari. After the concert a supper was served. Some of the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Bushanan Winchron, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Slama, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewltt, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Estbits, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewlt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bestbits, and Mrs. Henry Clean, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clean, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, the Misses Gerry, Miss. And Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, the Misses Gerry, Miss. Van Alen, Resinald Ronalds, Robert C. Sanda, James De W. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Miss Bronson, James V. Parker, Egerton L. Withrop, st., Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Winthrop, Miss Burden and Miss Tiffany.

A pleasant affair was the sixth and last Fortnightly Dance this season, which was given at Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and several othof the patronesses. The cotillon, which was danced of the patronesses. The cotifion, which was danced before supper, was to have been led by Russell Landale, who was unable to undertake the task camp to a slight indisposition. The favors consisted et git, ed staffs, riboon sashes and fancy order decorations. Some of those present were Miss Mary Howland Miss Sloane. Miss Massle Delafield, Miss De Peyster, Miss Miller, Miss Atterbury, Miss Hopein Miss Earnes, Miss Shaw, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Baaman, Miss Ruth Hoe, Schuyler Schieffelin, Valontine G. Hall, Miss Biddle, Ashton De Peyster Miss Coulert, Lawrence Atterbury, Miss Plerson, Spaiswood D. Lowers, Miss Gelgraft Hardd Van Dessealer I. lowers, Miss Grinrell, Harold Van Rensselaer, J. angdon Erving, Harry S. Benkard, Henry M. rookfield and Robert Hoe.

Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones gave a small dance last

The last of the two Tuesday Evening Dances will be given to-night at Sherry's. The guests will be received by Mrs. J. Prederic Kernechan, Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Alexander Val Rensselaer and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, TM cotillon, after supper, will be led by Craig W. Wadsworth.

Miss Clara Louise Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller, of No. 123 West Seventy-second-st., will be married to William Spencer Prankard, of Brooklyn, at 8:30 o'clock this even-ing, in Christ Church, Western Boulevard and Seventy-first-st.

The marriage of Miss Jeannette Gladys Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Wise, of No. 102 West One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., Henry Gerard Hahlo, will be celebrated this even-ing at Delmonico's.

In St. Peter's Church, West Chester Village, at o'clock to-night, Miss Jessie Ethel Conway daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Conway, of West Farms, will be married to Frederick Clifford Par-

son, of this city. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, will officiate at the ceremony, which will be followed y a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Conway. Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell has issued cards

for a reception at the Manhattan Hotel on next Saturday afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

JAPAN SEES A GREAT LIGHT. From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ito, the Japanese statesman, is credited with saying that the Japanese are "inclined to get rid of mere politicians and elect really representative men, who understand the needs of manufacturing industries and commerce." If this be true, it would seem that the Japanese are coming to the concusion that the best Civil Service reform takes into account elective as well as appointive offices. A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal

What the American people have most admired in
Mr. Reed and in the Republican party is their abliity to "do things"—their courage to go onward.

Never has there been a better opportunity that
right here and now to exemplify this virile characteristic. There are three great lines of public
policy before Congress. To two of them—the restriction of immigration and currency reform—the
party now in power is explicitly committed by the
pledges of its National platform.

ASSASSINATION OF BARRIOS. From The Chicago Journal.

The assassination of José Marie Rena Barries is however, of more than local interest, owing as well to the dictator's favoritism toward Americans at the dazzling features of his own pyrotechnic career. For the assassin who took Barries's life ended no ordinary existence, but out short a course which, even for a disturbed and politically volcante part of the world, had been a most dramatic, brilling and blood stricting ample. iant and blood-stirring gamble.

ZOLA'S CASE PRACTICALLY PROVED From The St. Louis Republic

The startling testimony of Colonel Picquart, of the French secret service, has practically proved Zola's case. It shows almost beyond doubt that the Count Esterhary was the traitor who sold French army secrets to a foreign Government, and that Dreyfus, as a Jew and an officer of lower rank, was sacrificed to save Esterhary and the French name.

ADMINISTRATION OF BARRIOS.

If the peace of Europe, as far as it depends upon the absence of wars between the great Powers of that Continent, shall be maintained until the middle of the present year, a period of twenty year will have passed without a conflict involving any nation of the first rank with a European foe.

Laid out. nation of the first rank v